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anonymous writer of the fifth century, probably from Asia Minor or Syria, certainly not from Persia or Byzantium, orthodox in his tendencies, who undoubtedly wrote in the ecclesiastical Greek, though with many peculiarities. The analysis of the psychological, linguistic, and historical elements of the work is acute and extremely interesting to the scholastic.

The form of the whole body of the work and of its descriptive table of contents is clear and satisfactory, the indexes to literary parallels, names, passages, etc., are useful, and that to abbreviations a comfort and delight to those who have suffered where there are none. The grammatical and lexical indexes (albeit the editor apologizes for them, p. 127, as "wanting in completeness in the philological sense") are extremely valuable contributions to apparatus, the lexical being almost of the nature of a complete concordance.

Harnack's contribution to this volume of the *Texte u. Untersuchungen* is an extremely interesting example of the "putting two and two together to make four" for which Harnack through his wide knowledge of his literature and brilliant power of association has become famous. The result of this essay is to show that the author of the pseudocyprianic *Caena*, *Oratio I*, and *Oratio II*, after 380 and not later than the sixth century, used the "Acts of Paul" as a source coördinate in value with the New Testament books. Also, incidentally, it confirms C. Schmid's identification of the Heidelberg papyrus collection of Pauline apocryphal writings with the long-lost "Acts of Paul."

It is a small piece of work (thirty-two pages, including reprints of the *Caena* and *Oratio II*), but is as pretty an example as can be imagined of what may be hoped for from minute scholarship—a real stimulus to those who are trying to tread this painful path to a far-off and elusive goal.

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ERNEST C. RICHARDSON.

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GESTORUM PONTIFICUM ROMANORUM Vol. I: Liber Pontificalis Pars Prior. Edidit THEODORUS MOMMSEN. Berolini: Apud Weidmannos, 1898. Pp. cxxxix + 295. 4 facs. tab. 4to. ("Monumenta Germaniae Historica.")

THIS noteworthy contribution to a famous series by the veteran and distinguished Mommsen deserved an earlier and fuller review in these pages. It is a remarkable thing to have had within a few years two such monumental editions of a work as the editions of the *Liber pontificalis* by Duchesne and Mommsen, and more remarkable that they should

both be by men of such high international reputation that their mere names should guarantee in each case the value of the work. Really only Duchesne can review Mommsen, and only Mommsen, Duchesne; all that the layman may venture to do is to describe and mention the relation of the latter to the former.

In the matter of text, Mommsen himself says that his edition establishes and confirms that of Duchesne, rather than corrects it. He uses fewer MSS. than Duchesne, but these few have been carefully selected and examined with great pains, and include two hitherto neglected. Nevertheless, it is true, as Duchesne himself confesses in the *Mélanges*, that both in text and apparatus the edition is on the whole some advance even over that of Duchesne.

The volume contains not only the text of the *Liber*, with very full, careful, and most ingeniously indicated apparatus, but texts of the so-called Felician and Cononian epitomes, which are themselves prime authorities for the text. In the Prolegomena also the MS. authorities for these epitomes are discussed, as well as the general MSS., and in both cases with great fulness and clearness. In the Prolegomena, too, there are important discussions of the origin and age of the *Liber*, of its sources, of the order of the Roman bishops and the lengths of their episcopates, etc., etc., some of the conclusions being more or less sharply in contradiction to those of Duchesne, who has since reaffirmed his own conclusions in the *Mélanges*. The most interesting of these points of difference is in the matter of date: Mommsen assigns one edition to the first decade of the seventh century and the other to about 650, while Duchesne holds them to be a century older, with, however, the addition of several lives after the year 536.

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THE ŒCUMENICAL DOCUMENTS OF THE FAITH. Edited, with Introduction and Notes. By T. HERBERT BINDLEY, B.D., Merton College, Oxford, etc. London: Methuen & Co., 1899. Pp. x+311. 6s.

By *The Œcumenical Documents of the Faith* Mr. Bindley means the Nicene Creed, three Epistles of Cyril, the Tome of Leo, and the Chalcedonian Definition. He gives the original texts of these documents, and elucidates them with historical and dogmatic annotations. We have thus a handy volume, containing material of the first importance to the student of early church history.